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| 3. |               | NEW RESTRICTIONS ON   | 25X1A                          |
|----|---------------|---|--------------------------------|
|    | BERLIN TRAVEL |   |                                |
|    |               |   |                                |
|    |               | Continued Soviet interference<br>ern travel into Berlin may be<br>a new stage, in the opinion of<br>embassy in Bonn. The Soviet | reaching<br>the US<br>t deputy |
|    |               | commandant in Berlin has pre<br>Allied officials there with a d<br>calling for new restrictions o                               | emarche<br>n Allied            |
|    |               | personnel traveling in Berlin   | by rail or                     |

autobahn, effective 1 May. The proposed Soviet restrictions are designed to give the Russians, and possibly later the East Germans, substantial authority in deciding the categories of Allied personnel which would be permitted to travel to Berlin.

One of the new requirements is that travel orders must have German as well as Russian translations. This demand has caused the American embassy to believe that the USSR may be preparing to turn over to the East Germans authority over rail and autobahn checkpoints for Allied travel and responsibility for processing Allied travel documents. In reply to a question regarding the German translations, the Soviet official stated that it would be in the Western powers' interest to avoid difficulties with the German Democratic Republic.

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## 4. BULGANIN'S LETTER TO MACMILLAN

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| 25X1A | Bulganin's 20 April letter to Prime Minister Macmillan is intended to further Moscow's efforts to rehabili- tate the "Geneva spirit" and is a major bid for an improvement of relations with Great Britain. The letter implies that the Soviet   |
|       | leaders strongly favor a top-level meeting with the British or with all the Western leaders. Bulganin's insistence that disarmament is closely linked with European security suggests that Moscow may propose talks on both subjects at a high level.  |
|       | The letter is friendly and reasonable in tone and is mainly a restatement of Soviet policy on the Middle East, European security and disarmament—especially the banning of nuclear tests. Bulganin again held out the prospect of increased trade and said the USSR might purchase as much as one billion pounds worth of goods from |
|       | Great Britain over the next five years. 25X1A  |

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| 5.  | FORMER GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT ARBENZ |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| - • | ATTEMPTING TO MOVE TO URUGUAY      |

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The director of Uruguayan immigration has told the American embassy that higher authorities have decided to approve the entry of former Guatemalan

president Jacobo Arbenz, who has applied for a residence permit. His return to the western hemisphere would provide the Communists and other anti-American elements in Latin America, who sympathized with Arbenz during the 1954 revolution in which his pro-Communist regime was overthrown, with a new rallying point for attacks on the United States. His admission to Uruguay would be a violation of the spirit of the anti-Communist resolution adopted at the Tenth Inter-American Conference in Caracas in March 1954.

Ambassador Patterson commented on 23 April that the Guatemalan minister in Uruguay shows a marked indifference to the troublemaking potentialities of Arbenz' residence in Uruguay and intends to take no action with the Uruguayan authorities unless instructed by his government. The ambassador believes that any formal United States approach to the Uruguayan government on this problem would undoubtedly be unproductive.

Arbenz, who now lives in Europe, has spent a year since 1954 in Soviet bloc countries, and two of his children are reportedly attending school in Moscow.

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